By CAPT. HARRY L. WELLS, 2d Ore., U. S. V.

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veille roll-call, and at other times of checking up. There was a wholesale courtmartialing, and a lot of men forfeited \$6 of their pay for their fun. This was bad discipline in one sense, yet it was almost unavoidable. It did not last long, but almost any regiment getting its first real taste of war might be expected to have some enthusiasts in its ranks who couldn't wait for a light to come to them in regular some enthusiasts in its ranks who couldn't wait for a fight to come to them in regular order, but must go out looking for it. Having had a "scrap" they were satisfied, and considered the \$6 a cheap price to pay for it. After that they were content to remain with their own regiment, whether it was fighting or not.

My observation is that few men hunt up a fight after they have once been in a good battle. He is a pretty good soldier who fights when his time comes, and does it well. In fact, he is the best soldier. The one who is impatient and wants to be somewhere else than where duty has

The one who is impatient and wants to be somewhere else than where duty has placed him is very likely not to be where he should when there is a sudden call for him. Notwithstanding these men went out to fight, it was a grave desertion of duty for them to do so. Had there been an uprising while they were away they would have been absent from their post of duty without evense in an emergency.

duty without excuse in an emergency.

Another phase of the American Volunteer, and Regular also, for that matter, is his fortitude under suffering and tendeness with wounded comrades. Each deiness with wounded comrades. Each man carried a first-aid package, containing bandages, and with these they would bind up the wounds of their comrades and make them as comfortable as possible, and whenever it was possible for them to do so, would carry them to the dressing station. T have also seen them do the same for the Filipino wounded. But it was in the field hospital where their strong points were brought out.

FORTITUDE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

During the battle of Malabon I had occasion to visit the field hospital at Caloc casion to visit the field hospital at Caloo-can in search of reinforcements to hold a certain position, picking up all the strag-glers I could find, and I saw for a few minutes what was going on there. The little engine stood puffing on the track, having just returned from a run to Manila with a load of wounded man and apother with a load of wounded men, and another load was being made ready for it. Wound-ed men were lying on the depot platform and the ground, some of them having been attended to and some not, while to one side lay the bodies of dead men who had been brought in wounded and had died before anything could be done for them. I was told of the patience and bravery of the men under the Surgeon's knife.

One man lay for an hour, giving his turn to others who were brought in, suffering intensely. Just as he was being lifted upon the operating table another badly-wounded man was carried in and he asked to be permitted to wait again until others had received attention. Men laugh-ed and joked under the knife, and as soon "fixed up" some of them wanted to go to the front again. One fellow with a bad wound in the head sat up as soon as the Surgeon was through with him and

That's a good job, Doe; where's my What do you want your gun fo

"I want to go out and give those Fili-inos another dose."

He put his feet on the floor and tried to rise, and fell over in a faint. Half an hour later he was lying on a cot in the First Reserve Hospital, where he remained for a month, meanwhile his com-rades in the field attending to the matter of dosing the Filipinos. Such scenes as these were common, and have been so in every war in which the Americans have been engaged, and will always be so.
"Shall not the self-same mould bring forth the self-same men?"

RATIONS IN THE FIELD.

I have spoken about the rations in dealing with other subjects, and the tendency of the men to eat as heartily in the tropics as at home, with resultant sick ness. On the campaign they had enough exercise to stand this hearty eating with out ill effects. The great staples were bacon and coffee. When these were pres-ent there was not much complaint about the rest. Rice we had in plenty, not issued, to be sure, but foraged as we went along, and part of the time there was sugar and to spare. This was when we were in the sugar growing district. Crude sugar, as dark as maple sugar, was found in quantities in plantation ware-houses, standing in solid chunks in large rthen crocks. The men ate so much this that it made them sick, and orders earthen crocks. had to be issued against eating it.

stopped for several days in a town Moronco, where there was plenty of sugar. It was just at the beginning of the mango season, but before that fruit was ripe. The men cut up green mangoes and stewed them in sugar, making mango preserves, upon which they feasted until surfeited. Having no way to carry the concoction when the march was resumed they left gallons of mango preserves for the inhabitants to wonder over when the returned to their homes, every soul hav-ing abandoned the town upon our ap-proach. It was here also I had the greatest gastronomic joy of the campaign, noth ing less than fried corn meal much with melted sugar on it. The corn is hard and yellow, just like our own "Yankee corn." and would make splendid golden meal i properly ground, but there are no mill except crude stone affairs worked by hand. It took six men all one afternoon to grind enough corn to make mush for the company the next morning. At one place we came across some of this mea! already ground, and it was like finding

golden nuggets.

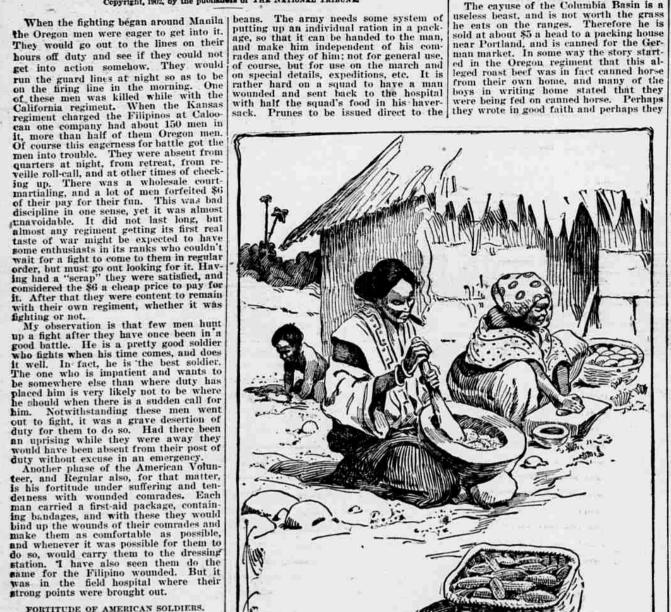
Cooking in the field was done by companies. Originally we had issued to us a buzzicott oven, a patent army contrivance for field service, but it gradually became worn out and we had little of it left when we took the field. In Manila I built: regular brick oven and fireplace for my company kitchen. In the field we used only the iron cross-pieces of the buzzicott affair, either over a hole in the ground on stones laid for a foundation. With: kettle for coffee and a couple of iron pan-for frying the bacon, the cooks could ge up a meal for 60 or 70 men in short order

We carried with us canned beans, can ned tomatoes, canned salmon, and canned corned beef, and these were issued wher we were on a march and would have no opportunity to do cooking. They were issued to the Corporal of each squad, who distributed them among his men for carrying, the entire squad getting together when time came to eat. This was necessary because it is immediate in the case. sary, because it is impossible to issue ra-tions to individuals, as they are not put u in suitable packages or quantities for the purpose. With our system it is impossible to give a man a day's rations and senhim out alone. Tomatoes were in three pound tins, altogether too much for on man. A can of corned beef was a ratio

true of a can of beans or salmon.

When a man was on guard or perform ing any special duty at the time his squarmessed, he had to take his chances of get ting anything to eat at all. Possibly he had the can of meat for the entire square in his haversack, or all the tomatoes or With all their boasted knowledge, the heads of Departments at the beginning knew very little practically about war and had made no genuine or intelligent preparation for it. They do not know as much even now as the experience of the past four years should have taught them, because the experience has been that of others. Men in the field have the experience and the Department Chiefs have been studying consolidated reports in their comfortable offices at home.

When the fighting began around Manila the Oregon men were eager to get into it. They would go out to the lines on their hours off duty and see if they could not rades and they of him; not for general use.



THE FILIPINO WAY OF PREPARING MEAL.

with the crackers and eaten raw would be the best possible addition to the ration that

could be made.

This matter of rations for campaigns has received a great deal of attention and experiment from our army authorities, but to little practical purpose, if they have resulted in nothing better than the use of canned meats, tomatoes and beans direct from the grocery shelves, in quantities entirely impracticable for issue to indi-viduals. These things might be put up in smaller tins, enough for one individual in each, at least.

It may be said that the Commissary

Department was not prepared for war, and had to buy what it could get on short notice. That is true enough. It was not prepared, and the war has been going on for four years and it is not prepared yet. This matter of feeding the troops in the field have to investe the bearing ment their field has an important bearing upon their efficiency. It has been said an army trav-els upon its stomach, but when its stomach is fastened to ox carts and rations in heavy and impracticable packages, its With this kind of equipment it is a diffi-cult task to catch Filipinos who carry a rations.

SUPPLIES OF MEAT FOR THE ARMY. This lack of preparation has bearing upon the "embalmed beef" scandal attend-ing the feeding of the army in Cuba, a matter little understood by the general public and one hopeless of explanation to hose who have their minds already made those who have their minds already made up, or who judge by impressions rather than by facts. Had the Commissary known how to feed the army there would have been no question of permitting some person to make an experiment with a preserving process for fresh meat. This experiment was a private one and not conexperiment was a private one and not con-ducted by the Commissary Department, but it was enough to furnish smoke for a scandal, and it was worked for all it was worth. I am satisfied the Depart-ment supplied the army in Cuba with good fresh meat, as it did the army in the Philippines, but that loss of time between the cold storage ship and the company mass permitted much of it to become taint. ness permitted much of it to become taint

mess permitted much of it to become tainted, a process requiring but a few hours in the tropics. I have seen good meat and bad meat off the same piece and within a few.hours.

As for the canned roast beef, so-called, which is in fact canned boiled beef, it is which is in fact canned boiled beef, it is not fit for food at all in quantity. I mean lay after day. The supply sent over with us was fresh from the factory and was the regular commercial pack, none having by that time been packed on army con-tract. It consisted of the poorer portions of a beef carcass cut into chunks, put in five-pound tin cans and the cans cook-ed in steam, and a "Prime Ronst Beef" abel put on them. It was claimed that before canning this stuff had been deprived of much of its nutriment to make beef extract or canned soups, but of this I do not know. I know that it is stringy stuff with a strong flavor that cannot be dured for more than two or three days. It was first issued to us on the voyage, when our fresh meat was all spoiled by asufficient refrigeration, and there was o complaint for a few days when the 'slumgullion' was made of this instead of the fresh meat; but after that the men could not endure it. I ate it several meals and then my palate rebelied, yet it was as good as at the first meal. It was when heir appetites refused longer to be tickled with this meat that the men began to leclare it was "rotten." I have heard men say it "was crawling with maggots." when there was not, I will venture to say single can found with maggets in it. luty as mess officer on board ship and a the head of my company mess requiring one to do so, and I never saw a bad can of canned roast beef. It would not be unnatural if there was occasionally a "swell head," as imperfectly sealed cans are called. Such are found in salmon and all canned foods in the best of trade. I never saw one. Yet I have heard the men talk as positively about this meat being rotten and putrid and all that sort of talk as did the soldier witnesses in the avestigation, and I could have supplied he investigating committee at Washington with just as strong testimony from he army in the Philippines as it got from Cuba, and would not have believed a word of it.

nen in the ranks in such matters is not ery high. I do not mean that the men ere liars, but in every company there are wo or three who trench closely on the line nd give utterance to all sorts of reckless Such men as this would have nade good witnesses in the embalmed beef avestigation, and of this kind I am satsfied were most of the witnesses who ave testimony to the rottenness and puridity of canned beef. The fact is that his meat is not a suitable ration, because ts flavor turns one's palate against it fter eating it two or three times. This s enough to condemn it as an army ration. The fault of the Commissary Department is that it did not discover this before the

men to be carried loose in the haversack with the crackers and eaten raw would be the best possible addition to the ration that could be made.

This matter of rations for campaigns has received a great deal of attention and experiment from our army authorities, but to little practical purpose, if they have resulted in nothing better than the use of were at that very minute eating so much they had to be sent to the hospital, some cans of nice "roast beef," and sent them over in the Christmas boxes. I saw one of these boxes opened. In joyous expecta-tion the recipient took up a can and looked

"CANNED HORSE."

The cavuse of the Columbia Basin is a

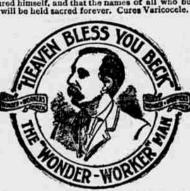
tion the recipient took up a can and looked at the label. An expression of astonishment spread over his face, followed by one of disgust. Away went the can about 50 feet, as he exclaimed:

"Well, I'll be —... If they haven't sent me a lot of canned horse."

Such were the different views of the same article. The folks at home thought it good enough to send 8,000 miles across the sea in Christmas boxes, and the boys the sea in Christmas boxes, and the boys who had become sick of cating it declared it was canned horse, rotten and putrid, and were ready to back up the testimony to that effect the soldiers from Cuba gav

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

My Dear Brothers:—More than 290,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Mon's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, a buse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than my other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used lat home, at your work one table at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that yitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he salls cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicoccle.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their Impudent letters and I jung, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers' will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers' do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanishly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore natural strength and

trums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore natural strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 430 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," mention this paper, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send \$1.16 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President, or to any of your friends in Springfield.

CEO. S. BECK,

war and save itself a scandal and the army much suffering. But this fault was general throughout all the Departments. With all their boasted knowledge, the

before the investigating committee. Such is human testimony.

Foraging on the part of soldiers as individuals was strictly prohibited after the first few weeks of the campaign. The morning after the fight around Manila soldiers streamed into the city by every road carrying chickens they had found about the deserted houses in the suburbs. This was promptly shut down upon, as well as all looting the authorities could get trace of. Further out in the field chickens continued to form a part of the ration for a few days, but strict orders finally reached the extreme front, and arrest and upunishment fell upon quite a number of chicken-caters.

The Philippine chicken is a knowing bird. He is well aware that a clump of bamboo is a safe refuge, and he makes a dive for it as soon as a soldier directs covetous eyes upon him. These clumps are in every yard and there is always a refuge handy. About the base of the clump is a perfect bramble of young growth, all bristling with long, sharp and stiff thorns. It is impossible even to insert an arm into the mess, yet a chicken makes his way into it so quickly that it is hopeless to chase him. This is why the Filipinos use arrows and blow-guns for shooting chickens, and it was these chicken-killing weapons the men carried home with them which gave the impression that the Filipinos were fighting us with them when they were in fact using long range with them which gave the impression that the Filipinos were fighting us with them when they were in fact using long range Mausers upon us. Our men were accus-tomed to taking all but a pinch of powder out of a cartridge and then shooting a chicken with the bullet, the discharge makchicken with the bullet, the discharge making scarcely any noise and not attracting attention. Strict orders had been issued against firing pieces, except on duty. Pigs also were subjects of foraging, but when it became known that the hogs were devouring dead bodies it scarcely needed the orders that were issued to cut hog meat out of the men's diet.

(To be continued) (To be continued.)

A BOOK ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

t is Easy and Inexpensive to Go There Now That the Railroads Have Reduced Their Ticket Pares.

During the winter months, while those in most parts of the country are suffering from extreme coid and disagreeable weather. Callfornia, the land of sunshine, is radiant with fruits and flowers, and everything that is green and beautiful.

Formerly a trip to California was an expensive luxury, but now that the railroads have very greatly reduced the price of tickets, and particularly since we have introduced the "Personally Conducted Excursion" idea, you can go to California in a comfortable through car by the choicest route and for a very moderate sum.

Is it worth while to fight through the winter at home when you can so easily go where the perfect climate will keep you strong and vigorous? The saving in doctor's bills likely will pay for a California trip. Send six cents in postage for our handsome little book about California. It is intensely interesting and is beautifully illustrated. Address P. S. Eustis, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Ry. Co., Chicago,

LADIES OF THE G.A.R.

The 17th National Convention an Enthusiastic and Successful Meeting.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic held their 17th National Conrention in Washington, and a most enhusiastic and improving Convention it proved to be. Never in the history of the rganization have its members been so neouraged and uplifted. When the National President, Mrs. Emma Wall, rapped her gavel for order in the auditorium of the Lutheran Memorial Church, on Thursday morning, Oct. 9, she faced 200 lelegates, more than have ever greeted my other National President of the Ladies the Grand Army of the Republic.

The gavel fell exactly at 9:30 a. m., and

orayer was offered by the National Chap-ain, Mrs. L. C. Brainard, of Buffalo. The inging of America followed, and the Con-ention was then ready for the business of he day, the first thing being to seat the rations delegations, which took up most of the morning. Then visitors began to arrive. Gen. Torrance, Commander-in-Chief, and Mrs. Torrance called, the former to

Mrs. Emiley Woodley, or Amount to the old soldiers as "Mother" Woodley. They came to extend the greetings of the Army Nurses. Very thortly afterward, Mrs. Margaret Ray Wickins, Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, came from that Convention to pay the respects of the Woman's Relief Corps to its sister or anization. Mrs. Wickins made a most injoyable little speech, and was received with honors.

A committee of six Ladies of the G. A. A committee of Mrs. West, of New York; R., consisting of Mrs. West, of Circuit Cou

A committee of six Ladies of the G. A. R., consisting of Mrs. West, of New York; Mrs. Hagur, of Illinois; Mrs. Durgan, of Illinois; Mrs. Roach, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Porter, of Indiana, and Mrs. Clutter, of Oklahom, was appointed by the National President, Mrs. Wall, to make the rounds of the other organizations that were holding meetings to extend the greet-

were holding meetings to extend the greetings of the Ladies.

Calls were also received from the Ladies of the Union Veteran Relief Union,
from the Ladies of the Naval Veterans,
and from the Daughters of Veterans.

At 1 o'clock a delicious lunch was served
to the Convention members in the served the Convention members in the parlors the church, which had most beautiful coorations of flags and cut flowers. The unch courtesies were presented to the Na-ional Convention by Mrs. Emma Allyn Hawkes, President of U. S. Grant Circle, Washington. This Circle has made all the The Ladies of the G. A. R. have made gigantic strides in this direction during the past year.

After the reports were all read, the National President appointed the following committees:

Greetings to the G. A. R.—Mrs. Emma West, Department President of New York, Chairman; Mrs. Catherine Roach, Past Department President, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Emma Pierce, Past Department President, Massachusetts: Mrs. Mary T. Hagar, Past Department President, Illinois, and Past National President, Shade, and Mrs. Toby.

Press Committee—Mrs. Ruth F. Durgan, Chicago, Chairman; Mrs. Ella Jones, Past Department President, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lydia Hinkley, Past Department President, Colorado; Mrs. Jennie de Long, Past Department President, Chicago; Mrs. May Chelter, Past Department President, Oregon.

Committee on Officers' Reports to the National President, President—Past National President, Mrs. Sheriff Mrs. Winglow Mrs. Mrs. Chem. There were few ripples on the calm surgered of the Covention. The resonwands of the Covention of the Covention and the entertainments set before them to his faithful assistant, Mrs. Mussey, and her committees of splendid women. Mrs. Mussey, who accompanied him, bowed her thanks for the enthusiastic applause which greeted this sally, and amid waving flags and hand-clapping they were escorted to the doors.

There were few ripples on the calm surger of the Covention. The resonwands of the Covention of the Covention. The resonwands of the Covention oreparations for the National Convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, even to raising every dollar of

he money for the purpose.

The afternoon session was given over to reports for a time. The address of the Na-ional President coming first. Mrs. Wall expressed her gratitude and pleasure for all the messages and words of sympathy which came to her during the long weeks of confinement after her injury, and said that these had lightened the burden appreciably. Of the Order, she said that there had been growth all along the line, and that the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic were stronger in every State of the Union than they had ever State of the Union than they had ever-been before. The States in which the or-ranization is strongest are New Jersey, Pennsylvania. California, Kansas, Illi-nois, Ohio, Oklahoma, New York, Ken-rucky, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, Washington, Mis-

Minnesota, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Committee on Officers' Reports to the National President—Past National President—Past National President were few ripples on the calm surdents are located as follows: Vermont, Rhode 'sland, Georgia, Idaho, South Dakota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Maryland, Utah, Washington, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Connecticut, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, and Maine.

The National Secretary, Mrs. Anna Dyke Learnard, stated that the organization now numbered 35,000 members in good standing, with an appreciable increase in the honorary memberships. All honorably discharged solffiers of the war of the rebellion may, on proper investication, become members of the Order, Fifty-two new Circles have been added during the year.

The National Trensurer, Mrs. Annie each by the hand and giving to each a Junior Vice President—M word.

Hinkley, of San Francisco, Cal.

during the year.

The National Treasurer, Mrs. Annie Michenor, reported an excellent condition of the treasury, and no liabilities. Over \$56,000 have been spent in relief work luring the past year.

The reports of the other officers were of like green reports of the other officers

News From Winners.

All winners were paid last week. Some of them called at our office and we had the pleasure of seeing them as well as paying them.

During the two weeks open to claimants there was not a single unfair claim presented. The fakirs have, at last, learned that no sort of bluff or misrepresentation can get a prize away from the real win-

Comrade W. F. Bright, Brazil, Ind., winner 69th prize, reports as follows: Born in Indiana, 1842. Worked on a farm until the war broke out. Enlisted April, 1861, in Co. B, 12th Ind., one year. Mustered out May, 1862. Re-enlisted October, 1863, in Co. E, 124th Ind. Made Orderly-Sergeant August, 1864, and commissioned as Second Lieutenant, March, 1865. Was in the Atlanta campaign and with "Pap" Thomas at Nashville and



Franklin. Sent to Washington, D. C. and then to Moorehead City, latter part of February, 1865. Mustered out August, 1865. Returning home, I got married and lived on a farm until 1886, when I was elected Sheriff of Clay County. I am now almost helpless, having suffered a paralytic stroke. Your paper, which I have taken many years, is now more of a comfort to me than ever."

W. J. Thomas, Hardinsburg, Ky., win ner 66th prize reports as follows: "We have a club, of which I acted as foreman. We got the 43d prize in the March contest, and the 66th in this one and we hope for a big one sometime or other. The following, with myself, are the members of the club: C. H. Mattingly, Felix Hamilton, Charles Scott, Horace Scott and Clint P. Hook. Mattingly and Hamilton are G. of age, have been Postmaster at Austin-burg for five years, and a member of the to see a mention of their war service in firm of R. P. Schoonover & Son. Have The National Tribune I inclose short sketches of them.

Kentucky, 1841. Enlisted in Co. K, 3d Tribune, and recommend it to others. I Ky. Cav., September, 1861. Served three hope to add many readers to your paper years and three months. Was in battle of in the near future. Am confident that ev-Stone River and many other engagements, ery contestant is fairly dealt with, and Marched with Sherman to the sea. Must that prizes are awarded, in all honor, to tered out December, 1864. Felix Hamil- rightful winners." ton, born 1845, was enrolled August, 1864, in Capt. John A. Philbrook's company,



From a present-time photo.

From a war-time picture, W. F. BRIGHT.

Harlan County Republican and have been July 13 to 15, 1864; Old Town Creek, twice elected as Commonwealth's Attor- July 15, 1864; campaign in Arkansas and ney of the 26th Judicial District."

ing goods on the road."



winner of 92d prize, writes: "Am 29 years been in several contests, but was unsuc cessful in winning a prize before. I take Comrade C. H. Mattingly was born in much pleasure in reading The National

Comrade Squire Toney, Viroqua, Wis., commander H. L. Howard, of Harlan, April 19, 1863; siege of vicasours, and was the greetings of the Grand Army for the Republic to the organization which claims to be its 'blood kin," and Mrs. Torance because she is fond of all patriotic manee because she is fond of all patriotic manee because of women.

Commander H. L. Howard, of Harlan, April 19, 1863; siege of vicasours, and was Ky., winner 81st prize, reports as follows: 25 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 27, 1863, at Locust Grove, Va., and was "Born in Kentucky, 1847. Enlisted in 12, 1863; Sherman's Meridian expedition, again wounded on June 18, 1864, in front the Harlan Battalion at age of 15. Served 1864; Banks's Red River expedition; Battalion at age of the Pleasant Hill Landing, La., April 12, abled me from further service. Was dis-Commander H. L. Howard, of Harlan, April 19, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, May Landing July 1, I was wounded Nov. The Chairman of that committee was 16, in Co. E, 49th Ky. Mustered out DeMrs. Emiley Woodley, of Philadelphia, who was known to the old soldiers as Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court and studied by Mother? Woodley, 1864: La., April 26; Bayou Boeuf, first vote. It was cast for Abraham Lin-

Missouri until September, 1864. Went H. O'Brock, Quincy, Ill., winner 94th from St. Louis to Nashville, Tenn. Battle prize, reports as follows: "Born at Quiney, there Dec. 15 and 16, 1864; siege of Span-Ill., 1865. Occupation, trunk manufacturish Fort, Ala., March 21 to April 8, 1865. ing with my father, Christian O'Brock, Went from Spanish Fort to Tuskege, Ala. who has been in business since 1857. Have Went from there to Vicksburg, and was had quite an extensive experience of sell-discharged August, 1865. I was in the ranks all the time, and never lost a roll call in two years and six months from the time of my enlistment, except when on furlough. I have served since the war as Justice of the Peace 14 years."

Comrade R. A. Martin, Kidwell, W. Va., winner 73d prize, reports as follows: "I am 62 years old: Enlisted October, 1861, in the 7th W. Va. First six months of service was in West Virginia. Early in the Spring of 1862 we joined Gen. Shields's Division at Winchester, Va., and from that time until the last of June. 1862, we were kept very busy looking after Stonewall Jackson. All that time we were in the First Brigade, which was composed of the 4th and 8th Ohio, 14th Ind.



H. O. BROCK. winner 52d prize, reports as follows: and the 7th W. Va. The four regiments Born in Ohio, 1833; came to Wisconsin, remained together until Lee surrendered. 1856. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, in the 33d Gen. Carroll was our brigade commander Wis. In the following battles: Coldwater Joined McClelland's army at Harrison's

tended to the Citizens' Committee for at-tention received during our stay in Washevery line, in the church and school, in endurable, the wives who have walked politics, and in social life. No opportunity is let slip to instruct the young or to correct the old, who ought to know better, upon points of national history.

The necessity for instructing the young in United States history, one that is care-strictest military rules prevail, where no Resolved, That the 16th Annual Con-United States history, one that is carefully edited, of course, and that given full meed of credit to every officer in the Union Army, is one of the important lines of work that these patriotic women have undertaken. They are looking after the placing of flags upon the schoolhouses, and in every way possible trying to induce the youth of the land to obtain a better knowledge of his country and its institutions. The Ladies of the G. A. R. have made gigantic strides in this direction during the last very.

vention extend our thanks to Sister Ellen Mussey, Chairman of the Auxiliary Exec-utive Committee, for her untiring efforts for services so faithfully performed, and through her to the various committees. Resolved, That the Convention extend thanks to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her staff for the grand reception tendered us at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Resolved by the Ladies of the Grand

Army of the Republic in Washington assembled, first, That in the death of Sister Nettie E. Gunlach, Past National President of this organization, the Order has suffered an irreparable loss. Third, That these resolutions be spread

upon the minutes of the Convention and copies of them sent to the daughter.

Resolved, That our thanks be extended to our National President, and her very efficient Secretary and Treasurer, who have labored so untiringly during the year for the best interests of our Order, and also to all our National and Past National officers, who by their presence and labor have aided in making the Convention

FREE TO EVERYONE. A Priceless Book Sent Free for the Asking.

"There are books and books;" some edifying, others entertaining, and still others instructive. The average man is so busily engaged in the labor of money-making that he has little time and less inclination for books which instruct; hence when he feels out of sorts, either he gives no heed to Nature's warning, or he consults a physician, at an expense which a little knowsican, at an expense which a little know-ledge would have enabled him to avoid. There is probably no complaint upon which the public is so little informed as hemorrhoids, or piles; this little book tells all about their nature, cause, and cure; it treats of the different forms of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, describes their symptoms, and points the way to a cure so simple and inexpen-sive that anyone can understand and apply. The importance of promptness and thoroughness is vital, for the disease will not cure itself, and Nature, alone, unaided, will not accomplish a cure, while the con-sequences are too painful for detailed description. You are told how piles originate, the reason for their appearance usually being that some of the rules of correct living have been violated, and (what is more to the point) how you may rid your-self of this bane of human existence. All self of this bane of human existence. All affections of the rectum are treated in simple plain language, so that all may understand and learn how the cause may be removed. Many people suffer from piles because after trying the numerous lotions, ointments and salves that are on the mar-The reports of the other officers were of the other of the other officers were of the other of the other officers were of the other officers were of the other of the other officers were of the other of the other officers were of the other officers were of the other of the other officers and New York were close up with 18 of the east of the other of the other